

Q. #1311

INDIES AGAINST THE DUTCH INDIES

(Proposal No. 1)

A. Proposed Principles

1. The Imperial Government has previously submitted to the Netherlands Government our demands regarding the settlement of the important problems pending between Japan and the Dutch Indies. According to the reply in official correspondence dated 6 June of this year, which was made in this connection by the Dutch Minister in Tokyo to Foreign Minister ARITA, it is understood that the part regarding the securing of the supply of our essential goods has been generally accepted. It is requested that the above security be observed in the future.

However, the Netherlands Government still does not fully understand our true intentions in the problems concerning the entrance of Japanese nationals into the Dutch Indies, and enterprises and investments by Japanese nationals in the Dutch Indies for the development and utilization of its rich resources, which are regarded as of the utmost importance by the Japanese Government.

It has been fully recognized during previous negotiations that the settlement of these problems has been our national desire for many years. However, the Netherlands Government, without the least friendly consideration from a general and practical standpoint, is still repeating its biased legal arguments and the Imperial Government cannot help but express its great disappointment and dissatisfaction.

It is the desire of the Imperial Government, therefore, to express frankly our opinions on these problems of entry, enterprise and investment and to seek the profound consideration of the Netherlands Government.

2. In the first place there is no question but that the present world instability and friction between nations are caused mainly by unjust distribution of resources due to unreasonable territorial situations.

For instance, in the present world situation, there are vast undeveloped areas with abundant resources in one part, and on the other hand, there are not a few nations suffering from lack of

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resources and over-population while possessing vigorous powers of existence. Such a situation is really irrational, and unless it is rationalized and put right there will be international conflict and no cause ever to hope for peace between nations.

Consequently, in order to prevent the development of such a situation, it will be of vital importance for countries possessing vast undeveloped territories of rich resources to voluntarily open their resources to the world, allow free entrance of other nationals, and abolish all restrictions imposed on business enterprises and all other economic activities.

3. The Japanese Empire willingly recognizes that the policies taken in the past by the Netherlands Government toward Dutch Indies have contributed, to some extent, to the peace and prosperity of East Asia by permitting comparatively free and equal economic activities to all nations alike.

However, it is regrettable that the policy taken by the Netherlands Government toward the Dutch Indies in recent years is of the nature of a closed-door policy. The Dutch Indies may be under Netherlands control, but geographically it is situated within the Co-prosperity Sphere for the East Asia races. Accordingly, the Netherlands should first open her rich resources in the Dutch Indies to the races in East Asia and then for the prosperity and welfare of all mankind.

In spite of this, the Netherlands Government, of late, has come down heavily on the side of the interests of the Dutch and other Europeans. Early on she gave vast rights to a few nations, geographically distant from the Dutch Indies, for important enterprises, especially mining in that country, without any desire for the prosperity and welfare of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

In particular it is not only very unreasonable for the Netherlands to have chosen a closed-door policy toward Japan, with her great abilities for exploration and development, but it is a neglect of duty on her part as a member of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

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but The Imperial Government has pointed out this unreasonableness and has repeatedly asked the Netherlands Government for reconsideration, up to the present we have still been unable to get any results. The Empire deeply regrets that this has given rise to a feeling of great dissatisfaction among the government and people of Japan.

4. With regard to the views mentioned above, and also in consideration of the internal affairs of the Dutch Indies and her relations with third powers, the Imperial Government, for the time being, hereby submits our sincere and frank demands. It is accordingly requested that your side promptly agree to these demands in a broad-minded outlook based on the traditional friendly relations between Japan and the Netherlands.

B. Principle Demands.

I. The Problem of Entrance into the Dutch Indies.

As it is the present Foreigners Labour Law in the Dutch Indies that is proving a great obstacle in hoping for the economic development in the Dutch Indies so badly wanted by the Imperial Government, and as this law is the object of profound dissatisfaction amongst the Japanese Government and people, the Imperial Government wishes to propose as follows our minimum demands regarding the modification of the Entry Law:

The quota for Japanese entry into the Dutch Indies under the present Dutch Indies Entry Law is 800 on the ordinary quota and 833 on additional quota (In the event of the total number of Foreign Immigrants not reaching 10,000 a year, 10% of the total number of Japanese who entered from 1924 to 1933 shall be permitted to enter), making a total of 1633. The entry of Japanese, within this limit, and restricted to those having passports issued by the Imperial Government with necessary recognition shall be permitted freely without putting them through the troublesome procedure prescribed in the Foreigners Labour Law.

Exceptions:

- (a) Personnel necessary for the preparatory investigations and business management in the new enterprises, as prescribed in (1) of II of the following, shall not be included in the above entry quota.
- (b) Temporary travellers residing in the Dutch Indies for a period of one year or less shall not be included in the above quota.

(c)

- (c) The collection of entry tax shall be abolished.

II The Problems of Enterprises and Investments

(1) New Enterprises.

Recently, the Dutch Indies Government by the issue or revision of various laws or through policies other than laws, has reserved for itself almost all of the prospective mining districts for petroleum and other important minerals which we regard as of the greatest importance. It has thus not only become impossible for the Japanese to obtain these mining rights, but the transfer of existing mining rights has also been prohibited.

On the other hand, the United States and Great Britain, prior to the issue or revision of these laws or the decision of the Government's policies, have secured prospective mining districts for petroleum and other important minerals and are mining on a large scale. Therefore, the Imperial Government at this juncture requests the Dutch Indies Government that mining of petroleum and various minerals, applications pertaining to mining by Japanese nationals, applications pertaining to the establishment of various new enterprises, other than mining, and the transfer of present rights held by Japanese nationals, all be permitted from the standpoint of equal opportunity, irrespective of the present laws and government policies.

Moreover, in regard to new enterprises by Japanese nationals, free carrying out of actual investigation in areas recognized by the Japanese as being prospective shall be permitted even before proceedings are taken for applications as prescribed in the mining laws or other laws concerned. New enterprises which we wish to undertake at present, are as follows:

(a) Mining

Prospecting and mining in all the petroleum mining regions in the Dutch Indies (including government reserved areas) as desired by the Japanese. Prospecting and mining of various minerals in all the prospective mining regions for other minerals in the Dutch Indies (including government reserved areas), as desired by the Japanese. Applications for mining rights by those having the right to prospect shall be granted without fail.

(b) Other Enterprises.

The establishment of air-routes between Japan and the Dutch Indies.

The establishment of new navigation routes between Japan and the Dutch Indies.

The laying of submarine cables between Japan and the Dutch Indies.

Other,

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Other fishery, forestry, agriculture, manufacturing industries, etc., as desired by Japan.

In connection with the establishment of new enterprises as (a) and (b), mentioned above, the Dutch Indies Government authorities shall give all possible assistance and cooperation and render every favour to their investigations and different preparations.

(2) Expansion of Existing Enterprises.

(a) Mining.

All applications by Japanese nationals for prospecting and mining that are now under consideration shall be granted at once. (For example:

Nickel and iron ore in the Celebes, applied for by Tsubono; Mica, applied for by Haraguchi).

Expansion of mining enterprises now being managed by Japanese nationals shall be allowed to facilitate their development and rational management. (For example,

Petroleum by the Bataafsche Oll Mij.)

Obstacles preventing actual development of mining rights presently owned by Japanese nationals shall be removed. (For example,

Opening the Port of Patjitan for the development of the Ishihara Copper Mine in Patjitan, Java).

(b) Shipping.

Restriction of navigation areas against Japanese ships, (No. 1 Tora Maru, owned by Shiobara Fuku and Daito Maru owned by Nanyo Kohatsu, both in Soerabaya, which are permitted to engage in coastal trade in the Dutch Indies shall be abolished and the increase of ships shall be recognized.

Sea-ports, which have been closed since 1935, shall be re-opened, and the limitation on tonnage of ships entering the ports shall be abolished.

(c) Agriculture.

Expansion of present farms shall be recognized to facilitate
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their development and rational management and all restrictions and obstacles shall also be removed. (For example,

The expansion of the cotton cultivating farms owned by Nanyo Kohatsu Co. in New Guinea, and the expansion of quinine cultivation by the Takeda Farms in Java, and permission of exportation to Japan of the products of this farm).

(d) Fishing Industries.

The present fishing industry shall be given a chance to develop. In other words, since almost all fishing enterprises by Japanese nationals consist of deep-sea fishing, which involves no competition with native fishing industries, an increase in fishing boats and fishermen necessary for management shall be permitted. The restrictions pertaining to the port of import for marine products shall be abolished, and at the same time, these products shall be exempted from import duties. Ice manufacturing and other collateral undertakings necessary for the management of the above fishing industry shall be excluded from present business regulations and shall be freely permitted.

(e) Other Enterprises

Business regulations shall be abolished for all warehousing, printing, weaving, ice manufacturing, rubber-smoking factories, etc., that have connections with Japanese nationals.

III Newspapers

(1) Heretofore, the Dutch Indies' authorities have made it their policy to prevent Japanese from running Malayan and Chinese newspapers. Japanese from now on shall be granted permission to run them as well as Dutch and Chinese.

(2) In the past the general Dutch Indies officials and people have had no knowledge of Japan and the Japanese and there have been many regrettable features in their attitude towards Japan, thus greatly hampering the friendly relations between the two countries. Especially since the spreading of the war to the Netherlands the constant acts of violence and insult committed by the Dutch Indies officials and people against the Japanese living there, were caused by the lack of understanding of the intentions of our country and by the extremely precautionary measures they adopted toward the Japanese which instigated the general feeling. On the other hand, the principal cause can be attributed to the anti-Japanese attitude of the Dutch Indies newspapers,

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which had given rise to the people's general illwill toward the Japanese. The Imperial Government thus demands the thorough supervision of these newspapers as follows:

(a) Newspapers run by the Dutch.

The anti-Japanese attitude is strongest in the Dutch newspapers, and in spite of the fact that the Dutch papers are in a position to lead Chinese and Malayan newspapers, they were hardly ever supervised. They shall be thoroughly supervised from now on.

(b) Newspapers run by the Chinese.

Supervision of the Chinese papers is still lukewarm. Furthermore, the papers run by the Chinese do not always represent the general public opinion of the Chinese living in the Dutch Indies. They are forcibly implanting anti-Japanese feeling and leading the anti-Japanese movement and the boycott of Japanese goods. It is no exaggeration to say that the attitude of the Dutch Indies authorities has been to overlook these facts. On the other hand, the Dutch Indies authorities banned the publication of a Japanese paper when it printed an article in support of Wang Ching-wei, on the grounds that it instigated the feeling of the Chinese in the Dutch Indies; and they also prohibited any import of newspapers published in our occupied territories in China, on the grounds that they were of an anti-Chiang tendency. This discriminating attitude of the Dutch Indies authorities can be said to be pro-Chinese and anti-Japanese. Therefore, we demand a stricter supervision from now on over newspapers run by the Chinese and also demand revision of the biased attitude toward our own newspapers.

DEMANDS AGAINST DUTCH EAST INDIES

(The Second Proposal)

A. Proposed Principles

1. In the present condition of the world, there are some countries which leave large areas undeveloped because of insufficient developing capacities in spite of their occupying vast lands, which are rich in resources, and on the other hand there exist some countries which are suffering from population pressure and from lack of resources though they have very active productive capacities. This condition is well called unreasonable indeed, and the present European war itself is, after all, nothing but the outbreak of dissatisfaction on the part of the newly risen nations against the old order based on the unreasonable and unjust distribution of territories and resources.

2. Well, let us look at the present conditions in East Asia: Two or three powerful European nations have occupied vast areas in East Asia as colonies and have left the greater part undeveloped with only the smaller parts developed. In spite of this fact, these nations adhere to policies of exclusion against the nations that are building their countries in East Asia. However, the /Japanese/Empire has a confined territory and poor resources, even though it has a big population with a high rate of increase and excellent expansion powers. On the other hand, besides Japan, the territories of the nations of East Asia, except Thailand, are now all utilized as colonies, chiefly for the necessities and interests of the sovereign European nations, and no opportunities for sufficient advancement and development either politically or economically are given by the European nations to the original people who are kept in the position of conquered. This is extremely unfair.

3. The /Japanese/ Empire is now devoting itself to the mission of establishing a new order in East Asia, and it is the desire of the Japanese Empire to contribute for the firm establishment of eternal peace of the whole world by creating a reciprocal relationship of supply between the new order sphere, which is to be organized in Europe and America, and the new self-sufficient East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere centered around Japan, Manchuria and China, and including the South Pacific.

4. Well, as the Dutch Indies is a vast area with rich resources within the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere it is quite reasonable that its resources should be quickly developed for the sake of the prosperity and welfare, first of the people of East Asia, and then of the people of the world.

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The government of the Dutch East Indies has been regarding as of too great importance the interests of Hollanders and other Europeans and has been giving scant consideration to the prosperity and welfare of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, and in particular has been adhering to a policy of exclusion against the Japanese, who have great exploiting and developing capacities. Although the Imperial /Japanese/ Government has drawn attention to the unreasonableness of this and has repeatedly invited consideration of it, there have been no results, and the whole Japanese nation is now greatly dissatisfied. The above is a matter of deep regret to the Imperial /Japanese/ Government.

5. In line with the above views, the Imperial /Japanese/ Government, as the stabilizing power of East Asia, hereby expresses straightforwardly to the government of the Dutch East Indies its earnest desire to forward the establishment of a new order for the sake of the mutual welfare of the nations in East Asia, and requests that the government of the Dutch Indies take cooperating measures to the above purpose, and produces herewith the following demands:

B. Our Demands

1. Political Questions

- (1) The Dutch Indies should cut off relations with Europe and should quickly take a position as a member of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.
- (2) Complete self-government by the Indonesians should be allowed.
- (3) The Dutch East Indies should conclude the concrete agreement with the /Japanese/ Empire necessary for self defense in order to maintain firmly the peace of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which includes the above Dutch Indies.

2. Economical Questions

- (1) The subjects of the /Japanese/ Empire should be afforded the same treatment as the subjects of the Netherlands in entering the Dutch Indies, in living in the Dutch Indies, in protection of persons and properties, in travel, in acquisition of personal and real estate, in management of business and enterprises (including aviation), and in all other matters in connection with navigation and trade.

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(2) The government of the Dutch Indies should not only not restrict or prohibit the exportation of goods, especially those needed by the /Japanese/ Empire, among the products in the Dutch East Indies, but should also give facilities and use its good offices with regard to the exportation of the goods to the /Japanese/ Empire.

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(第一案)

甲、申入要綱

「茲ニ帝國政府ヨリ和蘭政府ニ對シ、日蘭印間ノ重要懸案ノ解決方ニ關シ我方要求ヲ申入レタルニ對シ、本年六月六日附在京和蘭公使ヨリ有田外務大臣宛公文ヲ以テ爲サレタル回答中、我方ノ必要トスル重要物資ノ供給確保方ニ關スル分ハ大体我方要求ヲ容認セルモノナル處將來右保障ノ遵守ヲ要求ス。」

然ルニ我方ノ最も重要視スル日本人ノ蘭印入國、蘭印ニ於ケル豐富ナル資源ノ開發及利用ノ爲ノ日本人ノ企業並ニ投資ニ關スル問題ニ付テハ、和蘭政府ハ依然我方ノ真意ヲ充分諒解セス、殊ニ此等問題ノ解決カ我方多年ノ懇摯の要望ナルコトハ從來ノ交渉ニヨリ既ニ充分承知シ居ルニモ拘ラス、蘭側ハ之ヲ大局的且實際的見地ヨリ好意的ニ考慮スルコトナク、今尙局所的立場ヨリ法理的論議ヲ繰返シ居ルハ帝國政府ノ大イニ失望ト不滿ヲ禁シ得サル所ナリ。

仍テ帝國政府トシテハ右入國、企業並ニ投資ニ關スル問題ニ關シ、卒直ニ我方ノ見解ヲ披露シ

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和蘭政府ノ深甚ナル考慮ヲ求メムトスル次第ナ
リ。

ニ抑モ現代ニ於ケル世界ノ不安寧ニ諸國間ノ軋轢
ハ、主トシテ不合理ナル領土的關係ニ甚ク資源
ノ不公正ナル配分ニ基因スルコト論議ノ餘地ナ
キ所ナリ。

即チ世界ノ現狀ハ、一部ニハ豊富ナル資源ヲ擁
スル大ナル未開ノ地方アルト共ニ、他方ニ於
テハ激刺タル生活力ヲ有シツツ資源ノ缺乏ト過
剩人口ニ悩ム國勢カラズ。斯ル現狀ハ寔ニ不合
理ニシテ、之ヲ合理化シ正當化スルニ非レハ勢
ヒ力ノ衝突トナリ國際間ノ平和ハ到底之ヲ庶幾
スルニ由ナキモノナリ

從テ斯ル事態ノ發生ヲ防止セムカ爲ニハ資源豐
富ニシテ廣大ナル未開發ノ領土ヲ有スル國々カ
卒先シテ其ノ資源ヲ世界ニ開放シ、入國ヲ自由
トシ、企業其他一般經濟的活動ニ課シタル制限
ヲ撤廢スルコト緊要ナリ。

三 和蘭政府ガ蘭領印度ニ關シ、過去ニ於テ執リ來
レル政策ハ比較的の自由且平等ニ各國民ノ經濟活
動ヲ許容シ、或ル程度ニ於テ東亞ノ平和及繁榮
ニ寄與シタルコトハ帝國モ之ヲ認ムルニ吝ナラ
サル次第ナリ。

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3.

然ルニ近年和蘭カ屬印ニ對シ執リ來レル政策ハ遺憾ナカラ門戶閉鎖的ナリ。抑モ屬印ハ和蘭ノ統治下ニ在リトハ疑モ、地理的ニハ東亞民族ノ共榮國內ニ存ス、從テ和蘭ハ屬印ノ豐富ナル資源ヲ先ツ東亞民族、進ンテハ世界人類ノ繁榮ト福祉トノ爲ニ開放スヘキナリ。

然ルニモ拘ラス和蘭ハ從來餘リニモ和蘭人及歐洲人ノ利益ノミヲ偏重シ、屬印ニ於ケル重要企業就中鐵業ニ於テハ、屬印ト地理的ニ遮隔ナル一、二ノ國家ニ對シテ夙ニ以テナル權益ヲ與ヘナガラ、東亞共榮圈ノ繁榮福祉ハ之ヲ顧念スルコトナク殊ニ開發能力ト發展力大ナル日本ニ對シ門戶閉鎖主義ヲ執リ來レルハ洵ニ不合理ナルノミナラス東亞共榮圈ノ一員トシテノ義務ヲ怠ルモノナリ。帝國政府ハ石不合理ヲ指摘シ屢々其ノ反省ヲ促シ來レルモ遂ニ其ノ結果ヲ得ルニ至ラスシテ今日ニ及ヒ爲ニ日本朝野ノ間ニ大ナル不協ノ念湧起スルニ至レルハ帝國ノ甚タ遺憾トスル所ナリ。

四 帝國政府ハ前記諸國ニ立脚シ且蘭領印度ノ國內事情及蘭領印度第三國間ノ關係ヲモ考慮シ差當リ茲ニ帝國政府ノ真摯且卒直ナル要求ヲ提示スルニ付貴方ニ於テモ日蘭間ノ傳統的親善關係

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4.

ニ悉キ大局的見地ヨリ帝國政府ノ要求ニ對シ速
ニ同意セラレムコトヲ要請スル次第ナリ。

乙、原則的要求

一、入國問題

帝國政府ノ要望スル南領印度ニ對スル經濟的發
展ヲ期スル上ニ重大ナル障礙ヲナシ、日本朝鮮
ノ最も大ナル不源トスル所ノモノハ南領印度ニ
於ケル現行外國人勤勞條令ナルニ償ミ帝國政府
ハ入國問題ノ緩和方ニ關シ最小限度左ノ通り要
求ス。

現行南領印度入國令ニ定メラル、日本人ノ南印
入國割當數ハ普通割當八百名及追加割當（一年
間ニ外國人入國者ノ合計カ一萬人ニ達セザル場合
ハ一九二四年乃至一九三三年ニ於ケル日本人入
國總數ノ一割迄入國ヲ許可セラル、モノハ八百
三十三名、合計一千六百三十三名ナルヲ以テ右
限度迄ノ日本人ノ入國ハ、帝國政府ニ於テ其ノ
必要ヲ認メ發給セル旅券ヲ所有スル者ニ限り外
國人勤勞條令ニ定メラル、カ如キ煩雜ナル手續
ヲ略ムコトナク自由ニ之ヲ許可スルコト。

但シ

- (イ) 左記二ノ(一)ノ新企業ノ爲ノ準備調査並ニ事業
經營ノ爲ニ必要ナル人員ハ右入國割當中ニ包

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- 含セシメサルコト。
- (ロ) 領印反滞在カ一年以内ナル一時旅行者ハ右
御當敷ニ包含セシメサルコト。
- (ハ) 入國税ノ徴収ヲ徹廢スルコト。

6.

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ニ企業及投資問題

(I) 新規企業

近來英領印度政府ハ各種法規ノ發布又ハ改正
或ハ法規以外ノ政府ノ方針ニヨリ我方ノ最も
重要視スル石油其他主要領物ノ有望ナル領土
ハ殆ント全部之ヲ政府ノ爲ニ保留シ、以テ日
本人カ此ノ種領土ヲ獲得スルノ余地ナカラシ
ムルニ至レルノミナラス、既存領土ノ讓渡
モ之ヲ認メサルニ至レリ。

然ルニ英國、米國等ハ此等新規ノ發布又ハ政
府ノ方針決定前既ニ石油其他主要領物ノ有望
ナル領土ヲ獲得シ之カ採掘ヲ大規模ニ行ヒ居
レリ。仍テ帝國政府ハ此ノ際英領印度政府ニ
對シ、今後ハ現行法規又ハ政府ノ方針ノ如何
ニ拘ラス機會均等ノ見地ヨリ石油及各種領物
ノ採掘並ニ採掘ニ關スル日本人ノ申請ニ對シ
テハ之ヲ許可スルト共ニ、領土以外ノ各種企
業ノ新設ニ關スル申請モ同様之ヲ許可シ且既
存利權ノ日本人ニ對スル讓渡モ必ス之ヲ許可
スルコト。

尙日本人ノ新規企業ニ關シテハ領土法規又ハ

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其他關係法規ニ定ムル申請手續ヲ較ル以前ニ
於テモ、日本人カ有望ナリト認ムル地方ニ於
テ自由ニ實地調査ヲナスコトヲ認ムルコト。
而シテ我方ニ於テ差當リ着手ヲ希望スル新規
企業左ノ如シ。

A. 領 業

關領印度ニ於ケル全石油領區（政府ノ保留
地ヲ含ム）中我方ノ希望スル地域ニ對スル
探領及採領。

其他ノ領物ノ有望ナル全領區（政府ノ保留
地ヲ含ム）中我方ノ希望スル地域ニ對スル
各種領物ノ探領及採領。

探領權者ノ申請スル探領申請ヘ必ス許可ス
ルコト。

B. 其他企業

日印間航空路ノ開設。

日印間新海運航路ノ開設。

日印間海底電線布設

其他我方ノ希望スル水産業、林業、農業、工業
等以上及Bノ企業ノ新設ニ關シテハ其ノ調
査及各種準備ニ對シ印當局ヘ凡ユル斡旋

(2)

(1) 既存企業ノ擴張

協力及、一切ノ便宜ヲ供與スルコト。

(1) 鎖業

現在日本人ノ出願中ノ探領申請ヲ速ニ許可スルコト。(例「セレベス」ニ於ケル野出願ノ「ニツケル」及鐵、原口出願ノ雲母)

現在日本人ノ經營スル鎖業ニ對シ其ノ發展及合理的經營ヲ可能ナラシムル爲メ擴張ヲ認ムルコト(例「B・O・M・ノ石油」)

現在日本人カ其ノ所有スル鎖業權ニ基キ實際開發ヲ行ハントスルヲ阻止シツツアル障礙ヲ除去スルコト。(例「爪哇「パチタン」ニ於ケル石原銅山ノ開發ヲ可能ナラシムル爲「パチタン」港ヲ同企業ノ爲ニ開港スルコト)

(ロ) 海運

現在蘭印ニ於テ沿岸貿易ヲ許可セラレ居ル日本船舶(在「スラバヤ」鹽原則經營第一虎丸南洋興發所有船大東丸)ニ對スル航行區域制限ヲ撤廢シ且増船ヲ認ムルコト。

一九三五年以來閉鎖セラレタル海港ノ再開及出入船舶噸制限ヲ撤廢スルコト。

Doc 2748 A (2)

9.

(ハ) 農業

既存國ニ對シ其ノ發展及合理的經營ヲ可能ナラシムル爲其ノ擴張ヲ認ムルト共ニ各該制限及障害ヲ除去スルコト（例一「ニユーキニア」ニ於ケル南洋興發會社ノ棉花栽培國ノ擴張、爪哇ニ於ケル武田農園ノ規那栽培ノ擴張及同國生産品ノ對本邦輸出ノ許可）

(ニ) 漁業

既存漁業ニ對シ發展ノ餘地ヲ與フルコト。即チ邦人漁業ハ殆ント全部カ公海漁業ニシテ土民漁業トノ競争ナキヲ以テ之ニ對シテハ、營業上必要トスル漁船數及漁夫ノ増加ヲ認メ、且漁獲物ノ輸入港ニ關スル制限ヲ撤廢スルト共ニ輸入税ヲ免除スルコト。右漁業力營業上必要トスル製氷其他附帶事業ハ現行營業制限ヨリ除外シ自由ニ之ヲ許可スルコト。

(ホ) 其他企業

日本人ニ關係アル倉庫業、印刷業、織布業製氷業及護謄「スモーク」業等工場ノ營業制限ヲ撤廢スルコト。

10. Doc 2748A (2)

Doc 2748A (2)

三 新聞關係

(I) 從來蘭印當局ニ於テハ日本人ノ馬來語及支那語新聞ノ經營ヲ阻止スルノ方針ヲ執リ居レル處。和蘭人及支那人ニ對スルト同様日本人ニ對シテモ其ノ經營ヲ許可スヘキコト。

(2) 從來蘭印ニ於ケル一般官民ノ日本及日本人ニ關スル認識ハ全ク缺如シ、其ノ對日態度ニ遺憾ノ點多ク之カ爲ニ兩國間ノ友好關係ヲ阻害スルコト甚シキモノアリ。殊ニ戰禍ノ和蘭ニ波及以來蘭印官民ノ在留邦人ニ對スル暴行及侮辱事件ノ頻發ヘ一方ニ於テハ蘭印當局カ我方ノ眞意ヲ理解セス日本ニ對スル極端ナル警戒措置ヲ執リ來レル結果一般ノ感情ヲ刺戟セラルニ基因スルナルト共ニ、他方從來蘭印新聞ノ反日的態度カ輿論ノ對日惡感情ヲ誘發スルニ至リタルコトカ其ノ主要原因ナリト認メラル。仍テ帝國政府ハ此等新聞ノ徹底的取締方ニ關シ左ノ通り要求ス。スヘキコト。

(2) (イ) 和蘭人經營新聞一途ニ於テハ日本及日本人ニ反日態度ノ最モ甚シキハ和蘭語新聞ニシテ且和蘭語新聞ハ支那語及馬來語新聞ノ指導的地位ニ在ルニモ拘ハラズ從來之力取締力及之ヲ行使スルハ一途ニ於テハ日本及日本人ニ對シテハ其ノ必要ニ應ジテ之ヲ取締ルハ其ノ當然ノ義務ナリト認メラル。

Doc 2748A(2)

殆ント行ハレタルコトナキ處今後ヘ之カ徹底的取締ヲナスコト。

(ロ)支那人經營新聞

支那人經營新聞ノ取締振ハ今尙微溫的ニシテ而モ支那人經營新聞ハ一般在留支那人ノ輿論ヲ必スシモ代表セサルノミカ、却テ支那人ニ對シ強制的ニ對日反感ヲ植付ケ反日運動及日貨排斥ヲ指導シ居レル處蘭印當局從來ノ態度ハ之ヲ看過シ居レリト稱スルモ過言ニ非ス、之ニ反シ蘭印當局ハ日本人經營ノ新聞カ、汪精衛支援ニ關スル記事ヲ掲載タルニ對シ右カ在留支那人ノ感情ヲ刺戟スルモノナリトシテ發行停止ヲ命シ又支那ニ於ケル我方領地域内ニ於テ發行セラルル新聞等ハ反蔣的ナルノ故ヲ以テ一切輸入禁止ヲ爲セルヤ右ノ如キ蘭印當局ノ不公平ナル態度ハ親支反日的ナリト稱セサルヲ得ス。仍テ今後ハ支那人經營新聞ノ取締ヲ一層嚴重化スルト共ニ我方新聞ニ對スル不公平ナル態度ヲ是正スルコトヲ要求ス。

Doc 2748A(2)

12.

對印要求

(第二案)

甲、申入要綱

一 世界ノ現狀ハ、一方ニハ豊富ナル資源ヲ蘊スル廣大ナル領土ヲ擁シ乍ラ充分ノ開發力ナキ爲メナル地域ヲ未開發ノ儘ニ放置シテ顧ミザル國アリ他方ニオイアハ嚴刻タル生産力ヲ有シツツ資源ノ缺乏ト過剰人口ニ悩ム國アル有様ニシテ石ハ寔ニ不合理的ト云フベク、今次歐洲戰争モ結局領土ト資源ノ不合理不公正ナル配分ヲ基幹トスル舊來ノ秩序ニ對スル新興國家ノ不滿ノ爆發ニ他ナラス。

二 竊テ東亞ノ現狀ヲ見ルニ二、三ノ有力ナル歐洲諸國ハ廣大ナル地域ヲ其ノ植民地トシテ占有シ居レル處實際ニ開發セラレ居ルハ一小部分ニ過ぎズシテ大部分ハ未開發ノ儘放置セラレ居レリ。而モ右諸國ハ東亞ニ國ヲナス民族ニ對シ門戸閉鎖ノ政策ヲ固執シツツ然ルニ帝國ハ増加率高ク發展力旺盛ナル多數ノ人口ヲ擁シ居ルニ拘ラズ、國土狹隘ニシテ資源不足シ居レリ。他方日本以外ノ東亞諸民族ノ領土モ「タイ」國ヲ除キテハ何レモ歐洲ノ植民地トシテ專ラ主權國ノ必要ト利益ノ爲ニ利用セラレ、先住民族ハ被征服者トシテノ地位ニ止メ置カレ政治的ニモ經濟的ニモ

Doc 2748A(2)

13.

充分向上發展ノ機會ヲ具ヘラレザル現狀ニシテ
右ハ洵ニ不公平極マレリ。

三、今ヤ帝國ハ東亞新秩序建設ノ使命ニ邁進シツツ
アル處、帝國ノ企圖スル所ハ日、滿、支ヲ中心
トシ之ニ兩洋ヲ包含セシメタル自給自足的東亞
共榮圈ヲ建設シ、右東亞共榮圈ト歐洲及米洲ニ
於テ組成セラルベキ新秩序圈トノ間ニ有無相通
ノ關係ヲ樹立シ以テ世界ノ恒久的平和ノ確立ニ
貢獻セムトスルニ在リ。

四、偕テ印ハ東亞共榮圈内ニ存在シ豐富ナル資源
ヲ擁スル廣大ナル地域ニシテ石資源ハ先ヅ東亞
民族、進ンデ世界人類ノ繁榮福祉ノ爲ニ速カニ
開發セラルベキハ當然ナリ。然ルニ印政府ハ
從來和蘭人及歐洲ノ利益ヲ餘リニモ重視シ東亞
共榮圈ノ繁榮福祉ヲ顧念スルコト薄ク殊ニ開發
能力ト發展力大ナル日本人ニ對シ門戸閉鎖主
義ヲ執リ來リ帝國政府ハ右不台通ヲ擯シ屢々
其反省ヲ促シ來レルモ、遂ニ其結果ヲ釋ルニ至
ラズシテ今日ニ及ビ日本朝野ニ甚大ナル不滿ノ
念ヲ漏起スルニ至レルハ帝國政府ノ甚ダ遺憾トス
ル所ナリ。

五、帝國政府ハ前記視點ニ基キ此ノ際印政府ニ對
シ帝國ガ東亞ノ安定勢力トシテ東亞民族共存共

14.

Doc 2748A (2)

榮ノ爲ノ新秩序建設ニ邁進セムトスル眞摯ナル意
圖ヲ率直ニ披露シ爾印政府ガ帝國ノ右目的ニ同調
セラレムコトヲ要望シ茲ニ左ノ要求ヲ揭示スルモ
ノナリ。

Doc 2748A(2)

乙、我方要求

一、政治問題

- (1) 蘭印ハ歐洲トノ聯繫ヲ絶チ速ニ東亞共榮國ノ一員トシテノ立場ヲ執ルコト。
- (2) 「インドネシア」人ニ完全ナル自治ヲ認ムルコト。
- (3) 前記蘭印ヲ含ム東亞共榮國ノ平和ヲ確保スル爲蘭印ハ其ノ防衛ニ必要ナル具體的協定ヲ帝國ト締結スルコト。

二、經濟問題

- (1) 帝國臣民ニ對シ、蘭印ヘノ入國、蘭印ニ於ケル居住、旅行身體財産ノ保護、動産、不動産ノ取得、商業及企業（航空ヲ含ム）ノ經營其ノ他通商、航海ニ關スル一切ノ事項ニ付和蘭臣民ト同一ノ待遇ヲ與フルコト。
- (2) 蘭印政府ハ蘭印産品中特ニ帝國ノ必要トスル物資ノ輸出ノ禁止又ハ制限ヲナサルノミナラズ、其ノ對本邦輸出ニ關シ斡旋シ便宜ヲ供與スルコト。

Q #1312

SHOWA 15 /1940/

28072 (Cipher)

Received A.M. 14th Sept. Foreign Ministry
Despatched P. M. 13th Sept. Batavia

/To:/ Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

/From:/ Representative KOBAYASHI

Conference No. 9 (Top Secret)

At my interview with the Governor-General already referred to in telegram re conference No. 5, I gained the impression that he was concerned with diplomatic formulas only.

When I hinted at the existence of discriminatory treatment toward Japan, he argued strongly that this had not been the fact in the past, and stated that in the future they would as before treat each country on a fair basis, and had no intention of practicing discriminatory treatment. The Governor-General does not realize that the present situation is so serious that if he remains so old fashioned as to be concerned with diplomatic formulas only, the existence of the Dutch East Indies will be in danger, and he can not keep pace with the changing situation. He openly tried to do his utmost to evade political problems. He evinced not the slightest sign of fervor to try to sound out the true intention of the Japanese Government towards the Dutch East Indies. Inasmuch as he does not understand our real idea of friendly relations between the two countries, it is of no use for us to continue the negotiations further with such a Governor-General. It has made me feel that I have come all this way in vain.

(The following matters deal with telegrams)
Request you to change the numbers of telegrams despatched from here from conferences No. 1 to No. 3 to No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7.

Ex 1312

Doc 2748A(6)

昭和十五 二八〇七二 (暗)

パタヴィア

九月十三日後發

本省

十四日前着

松岡外務大臣

小林代表

會商第九號 (極秘)

往電會商第五號總督トノ會見ノ際得タル印象ニ依
レバ彼ハ外交的辭令ニ終始シ本使ノ日本ニ對スル
差別的待遇ノ存在ヲ暗示シタルニ對シテモ會テ其
ノ事實ノ無キヲ強辯シ將來モ又從前ノ如ク何レノ
國ニ對シテモ公平ニ差別待遇スル意志ハナイト言
フカ如キ舊式ノ外交的辭令ニ終始スル態度ヲ以テ
シテハ蘭印ノ生存ニモ懸リ最早ヤ相容レラレサル
事態ナルコトヲモ認識セス極力政治問題ニ關ル
ヲ惧ルル態度ヲ露骨ニ示シ日本政府ノ蘭印ニ對ス
ル眞實ヲ打診セントスル熱意ノ片鱗タモ之ヲ認ム
ルヲ得サリキ彼カ兩國親善ノ眞實ヲ了解スルニ非
サル限リ斯ノ如キ總督ヲ相手ニ交渉ヲ進ムルモ無
駄ニシテ本使カ途々來レル甲變ナキヲ感セシメラ
レタリ

(以下電信事項)

當地發會商第一號ヨリ第三號迄ハ會商第五號、第
六號、第七號ト改番セラレタシ

Doc. No. 2748A (8)
No. 8/In Japanese Ink/
SHOWA 15/1940/

Ex. 1313

page 1

31616 (Code)

Dispatched: BATAVIA, October 18, P.M.
Arrived: This Office, October 18, night.

To Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

From Delegate KOBAYASHI

Parley No. 82 (Wire of Request)

To the Vice-Minister of the Department of Oversea Affairs,
from KAWAMOTO.

1. In establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of the Empire when viewed from every possible angle, the need of placing the NETHERLANDS INDIES within the Sphere, is very urgent. Envoy KOBAYASHI, his staff, and those JAPANESE who went there and observed the said place are all of the same opinion. However, in order to accomplish this, it is necessary to administer a policy in such a way as to deeply implant our economic powers in the NETHERLANDS INDIES. In carrying out this policy, the Department of Overseas Affairs must at least plan the materialization of various items requested for in the budget for the next fiscal year.

Especially such items as the complete equipment of overseas organizations, the establishment of TAKUNANJUKU /T.N. probably it is a sort of training center for the knowledge of Southern Region /, the cultivation of facilities for enlightening both Japanese subjects and /T.N. people of/ the Dutch Indies, (includes secret funds) are, we consider, matters of urgency which can not be neglected even for a day. In this regard, it is requested that you kindly give your special consideration in regard to fulfilling these requirements. It is furthermore considered that matters in connection with other expenditures too can be executed within the next fiscal year.

2. As regards the above, please refer to Telegram No. 66 which was sent by Envoy KOBAYASHI to the Foreign Minister.

3. Opinions regarding details will be reported to you by letter.

(End)

RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 2748-A(8)

昭和15 三一六二六 (暗) バタビタ 十月十八日午後發
本省 十八日夜着

松岡外務大臣

小林代表

會商第八號(依賴報)

拓務次官へ河本ヨリ

一、帝國指導下ニ大東亞共榮圈ヲ確立セトスルニ當リ凡ル南度ヨリ觀テ南印
ヲ其ノ圈內ニ收ルハ要緊ナル小林使節始メ各隨員並ニ當地視察セル邦人現
地ニ臨ミ寄シ其感ヲ深クナル所ナリ之ヲ急ニ我經濟的實力ヲ南印ニ根強ク
植附スル樣施策スルニ肝要ナリ而シテ拓務省トシテ之ヲ施策ヲ遂行スルニ於テ
其明年度豫算ニ要スル各項目、實現現圖ハ、就中在外機構整備拓南重、
設置其他合符、養日本國民並ニ南印ニ對シテ啓蒙的施設機密實ニ令ハ
寄リテ急務ニ附、難モト思フ所ナルニ付特ニ之ヲ貴會徹テ御配意請フ尚其
他、經濟實ニ付テ明年度中ニ、實現施可能ト認メラル

二、右周知、小林使節發外務大臣宛電報第、參照願度、
三、本細文書ニ意見上申ス(了)

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361
EXHIBIT NO. 1313

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

DOC. 2748-A (18)

Code No. 29449 Dispatched 1940, September 3 at 9:40 p.m.
(By order of) Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

To: Consul-General SAITO at BATAVIA. No. 396

Concerning the purchase of Netherlands India Oil Production
In connection with Reply Telegram No. 385.

From: the Chief of the Fuel Control Board to MUKAI

- 1st) As it was stated in the reply telegram mentioned above, the negotiations concerned with the purchase of the Oil should be done by us, but intention is that the on-the-spot negotiations be carried out in accordance with our instructions.
- 2nd) We have instructed all the home offices to tell their brokers not to disturb unity during your negotiations. Therefore please guide them in accordance with this.
- 3rd) You must emphasize the acquisition of the Oilfields, and such negotiations, as a general rule, should be carried out with Netherland Indian Government directly. Strictly observe all hindrance attempts by Britain and America. We can not guarantee that the Netherlands Indies will not lay stress on the oil purchase intentionally in order to refuse our acquisition of oil fields which is our main purpose. Therefore, it is desirable that you clearly distinguish from the start the acquisition of oil fields and the purchase of oil.
- 4th) Experimental boring of Oil well No. 7 at KARIOLAN is successful, and daily production is 7 KILO.
- 5th) Please convey the contents of this telegram to Major NAKASUJI as it is (also) from the Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 2748A(18)

Ex 1014

二九四四九 時 昭和十五年九月三日午後九時四十分發 通六
在「バタヴィヤ」商務總領事 松岡外務大臣

南印在石油買付方二箇又此件
第三九六號

往電第三八五號二箇に

燃料局長官より向井へ

一 買油交渉六月頭往電通當方より安易施スルこと現地交渉六
當方、指示ニ依ルコトスル方針ナリ

二 貴下、交渉中、「フロート」ニ対し概一ヲ乱サレ様夫々本
社ニ申聞、買付金ニ付貴下ニ於て元金即金ニ可然指導
相成度

三 石油鑛已獲得ニ重點ヲ置キ其交渉六原則トシ南印政
府ト直接交渉セラルヘキモノナル處英米ノ妨害的策動ヲ
嚴重警戒相成度又南印側ニ於てハ我方、主眼タル鑛已
獲得ヲ拒否セシメ難點ト買油ニ重キヲ置キトスル策ニ出
シルモノヲ保テ此ニ付豫メ鑛已獲得ト買油ト明確區別
シ通シ度

四 「ナリ」不レシ、今七號試験成功、日産自噴七ト

五 本電、軍務局長よりトシ中六師少佐ニ密傳ス

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Ev. Doc. No. 2748A (19)

1940. 28532 (Code)

Sent from Batavia p.m. 18 Sept.
Arrived at Foreign Office a.m. 19 Sept.

To Foreign Minister MATSUOKA.
From Representative KOBAYASHI

Communication No. 21 a

As Japan at this juncture has a pressing need to buy 3,150,000 tons of Dutch East Indies petroleum, and the negotiations in Tokyo are at a standstill, I am hereby requesting you to let MUKAI carry on the negotiations here, and to send an answer by telegram to this effect one way or the other.

They may have some misgivings on the possible influence of negotiations here on the petroleum enterprises problem, but these misgivings would be exactly the same, whether the negotiations for purchasing petroleum were held at Tokyo or at your place, and what is more, we have no misgivings about their being at your place.

Moreover, if the negotiations for ^{no} purchasing 3,000,000 odd tons did not succeed, failure in Tokyo would be more than just a failure in commercial negotiations, involving no political repercussions whatever. It is also thought that their sudden proposals at this juncture on the petroleum problem in Tokyo is an anticipatory move by the other party in consideration of the above point.

On the other hand, in the event of the negotiations being carried on here, their failure would only mean that world opinion in view of Japan's present position in the petroleum problem would charge the Dutch East Indies with moral responsibility for the failure of the negotiations; in consideration of which it is expected that the Dutch Indies would also make efforts for their success.

Again, in any negotiations on the petroleum enterprises problem, failure to make this petroleum purchase could be utilized to browbeat the Dutch East Indies on the enterprises problem. Moreover, the fact of the direct participation of the Dutch Indies Government in the petroleum purchase problem can also be utilized for our maneuvers to make them sell over to us the stocks of Dutch Indies petroleum companies on the grounds of purchasing petroleum.

Judging from our present situation, the actual securing of the purchase is not the time to talk about the problem of a higher or a lower price, and so it would be more advantageous to let MUKAI negotiate here as the sole representative of the interests of all Japanese petroleum business men.

Transfer of the negotiations from Tokyo to here, however, is expected to involve a certain loss of time. Nevertheless, when we consider that the negotiations in Tokyo are being prolonged owing to instructions from the Government here, this loss of time can not be thought of as a real loss.

For the above reasons, if the negotiations in Tokyo are at present at a standstill I hope they may be transferred here.

This matter has been given the positive approval of the army and navy parties now on their way here, of MUKAI and of everyone else concerned.

(END).

Mulder

昭和二十三年三月二十九日
不省 九月前着 通

松岡外務大臣

小村代表

會商第三號、一

748-4(14)

Doc

1315

日本ニ於テ此、際是非蘭印石油三百五十萬噸、買付ヲ必
要トシ而モ東京ニ於テ交渉ニ行テ、狀態ニ於テ右
交渉ヲ當地ニ於テ同月ニ行シタルコトヲ致度キニ付同
カ、儀折返ニ仰同電ヲ請フ

或ハ當地ニ於テ交渉ハ石油企業問題ニ影響スベキヲ恐
レラルヤモ知レサルヲ危懼ハ買油交渉カ東京又當
地何レニ於テラ同ハ全然同一ナルノミナラス當方トミテ等
口斯ル危懼ヲ抱キ居ラサル次第ナリ

尚假ニ三百萬噸余ノ買付交渉不成立、場合東京ニ於
ル失敗ハ單ニ商談不成立ニ止マルヘク何等政治的
影響ヲ伴ハサル次第ニテ此、際急ニ東京ニ於テ石油
問題ヲ提議シタルハ右、點ヲ考慮ニ基キ於テ先手
ヲ打チタルモノトモ思考セラル

然ルニ當地ニ於テ場合ハ交渉不成立ニ依ル結果ニ
付テ日本ノ石油問題ニ關スル現情ニ鑑ミ世界輿論ハ
交渉不成立、蘭印側、道德的責任ヲ同フコト
モナルヘク蘭印側ニ於テモ右ヲ考慮ニ成立方ニ付努
カスルニ至ルモノト觀測セラル

又石油企業問題交渉ニ當リ右買油不成功、場合
是ヲ利用シ企業問題ニ付蘭印側ヲ圧迫スルコトモ
可能ナルヘク更ニ蘭印政府ニミテ買油問題ニ直接関
係スルコトハ買油ヲ理由ニ蘭印石油會社ノ株ヲ我々
賣渡サシムル工作ニモ利用シ得ニ

現在、我々等請フ、判断スルニ買油確保ハ多少、價值
ノ問題ヲ云々スヘキ時期ニアサルヘキニ付同井ヲミテ當
地ニ於テ日本石油關係業者ノ利權ヲ元的ニ代表ニ
交渉セシムルコト却テ有利ナルヘシ

No 1

Doc 2748-A (19)

但ニ東京交渉ヲ當地ニ移ス場合多少時間の損
失アルニキト豫想セラレニ東京ニ於テハ交渉ヲ當地
政府ノ指圖ニ依リ遷延家ニ出テ居ルニキニ想到ス時
右時間の損失之實ニ損失ニテラサルニ思慮ス
又上ノ理由ニ依リ東京交渉ニテ現在行惱ミノ狀
態ニ於テハ當地ニ移シテ交渉主ナリ
本件ハ當地出張中ノ陸海軍向背甚シ他関係者
モ積極的賛意ヲ表シ居リ(了)

No 2

Doc. No. 2748A (20)

page 1

No. 20

1940 /Showa 15/ 32206 (cipher)
 BATAVIA to FOREIGN OFFICE
 Dispatched: 25 Oct. PM
 Received: 25 Oct. Night
 "TSU" - "O"
 From: Delegate SATTO
 TO : Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

Commercial Negotiation No. 100
 From SATTO and OTA

Referring to our Telegram No. 96 (from MUKAI to Chief of Fuel Affairs Bureau) We think that although from the standpoint of an industrialist, it is most reasonable, it is necessary that further consideration be given on this matter from the strategical standpoint.

Namely, From the entire submission of application for prospecting in connection with their indicated areas, as well as from the numbers of our technical experts, we presume that we will all the more arouse their suspicion, but on our part we think it necessary that we carry on investigation in regard to all the areas and have a great number of planes and plain clothes /TN: BEN-I/ troops enter into these areas, thereby enabling it to become some sort of strategical base from the point of view of military operations against the DUTCH. For this reason, unless the vast investigation area is secured, the foregoing program will seem a flimsy excuse to the DUTCH, and in view of the difference being only from 150 to 200 thousand guilders, we deem it necessary that the prospecting rights at least be acquired over the whole areas proposed by them. Therefore, please guide the respective offices concerned keeping the above in mind.

For instance, even when we are to decide on obtaining the prospecting and mining rights for two or three districts in each area as suggested in the MUKAI plan, it is our desire that our strategical standpoint be given consideration in the selection of those districts and guidance be given accordingly. (end)

Doc 27+8A (20)

Ex 1016

昭和 三二二〇六 (略)

ベタダイヤ 十月二十五日後發 通

二十五日夜産 既

松岡外務大臣

齋藤代表

信商第一〇〇號

齋藤、太田ヨリ

往電第九六號(向井ヨリ燃料局長官宛)ニ關シ
企業家ノ立場ヨリセハ至極尤モト思考スルモ本件
ハ更ニ軍事的立場ヨリ考慮スルヲ要スベシ即チ先
方提示區域ニ對スル全部ノ試掘願提出ハ本邦側技
術者數ノ關係ヨリモ先方ニ於テ奇異ニ感スヘシト
モ察セラルルモ我方トシテハ全部ニ對スル調査ヲ
爲シ相當數ノ飛行機並ニ便衣隊ヲ入込マシメ以テ
對竊作戦上或種ノ軍事基地タラシムルコト必長ナ
リト思考ス之カ爲ニハ大ナル調査面積ヲ獲得シ置
クニアラサレハ右計畫モ兩側ニ取り理由薄弱ナル
ニ付僅カ十五萬乃至二十萬盾ノ差ナルニ鑑ミ試掘
權ノミハ先方提示全面積ニ付爲シ置クコト肝要ナ
リト認メラルルニ付右御含ノ上關係官廳ヲ指導索
成度シ

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

2.

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假ニ向井榮ノ通り各地域ニ付二、三區域ニ對シ試
掘及採掘權ヲ獲得スルコトニ決定スル場合ト雖
當方ニ於テハ其ノ區域選定ニ付軍事的立場ヲ考慮
ノ上然ルヘク指導致度キ所存ナリ（了）